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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

The Future Prospects of Copperheads.

Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels might save themselves and their posterity much disgrace and dishonor if they would take the precaution to read history. As Bishop Simpson observed in his lecture in reference to the nation, "Unless God has changed his plans an awful future awaits those who now rank among the traitors against the Government." When the boys come home, who have been bearing the heaviest burden of the nation, they will doubtless discriminate very scrupulously both in regard to neighbors and associates, and voices now raised with impunity against the Government will be hushed into peremptory silence. The evidences of this kind of a result are not wanting in the history of our own country. Indeed, it may not be necessary for us to go back to our own revolutionary history to find testimony and admonition on this point. We need but to turn our attention to the incident which occurred at Richmond, Ind., last Saturday. The Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, who has openly and defiantly stood up and harangued the dangerous classes against the Government of the United States, has confessed that he absented himself from Columbus "in the evening, not wishing to be present during the jollification that was to be held over his defeat," and that was his reason for going to Indiana. Verily the prophecy seems to be already fulfilled when the "Chief Captains and the mighty men" are saying to the mountains and rocks, 'Fall on us, and hide us.'" A gang of men, we are told, in Richmond, Ind., who were in search of a Rebel officer in whose company Mr. Cox was understood to be traveling, mistaking him for the said officer, beat him until he was rescued by some Union citizens. While we are far from approving any such lawless proceeding as this, we must look beyond the propriety of the circumstances and ask if the future of such demagogues as Mr. Cox is not one which is awful to contemplate. We would not ask any man to surrender a solitary right in order to sustain and encourage the Government. We would not insist that in order to be loyal a citizen must vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. No. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind" as to whom he shall vote for, but let him remember that when he inveighs against the Government of the United States at the same time he seeks its protection, he is guilty of treason, differing from that of the rebels in the field in that it is more inexcusably wicked. Let him remember that treason in the rear of our loyal Union army is not to be tolerated long without punishment. It must be treated precisely as would any other flank movement. So when we hear of a people whose temper has been trifled with—whose country is in danger by reason of treason at home, becoming exasperated, their patience exhausted, while their loyalty is laughed to scorn, and they denominated as minions and hirelings, resorting to violent measures, we are not disappointed, for we believe that as surely as GOD reigns over men, history must vindicate the lessons it has been teaching for ages. Our advice to all who do not feel in full sympathy with the United States Government is to be admonished by these lessons—by these forebodings. Before the rebellion is crushed, let Northern traitors take heed.

XXIST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It is believed that the soldier vote, the returns of which are now coming forward, will secure the election of Dr. SMITH FULLER, by a handsome majority over DOWSON, to Congress.

THE rebels are taking a deep interest in the Presidential election, and are making their military movements confirm to the exigencies of the case. WHEELER undertook to head off the Indiana boys on their way home to vote, and PRICE has undertaken to carry Missouri for McCLELLAN. But this is not all. The Richmond *Examiner* says thatseveral hundred deserters from the Union armies have been sent North through our lines, of course, in order that they may be at home to vote for McCLELLAN. The release of prisoners for the same purpose shows the object of the release of deserters. In the same connection we have the news of FORREST's invasion of Western Kentucky, accompanied by his declaration that the people of that region shall have a fair vote for President. What the rebels have to do with our voting is a matter for inquiry. But FORREST has taken Western Kentucky in hand, and under the auspices of so distinguished a canvasser there will no doubt be a large vote there for McCLELLAN.

Grand Union Jubilee.

The committee of arrangements for the grand torchlight procession by Union men announce that it will take place on Thursday evening November 3d. It is contemplated to make this demonstration the grandest affair of the kind ever attempted in Allegheny County, and will positively eclipse in grandeur the demonstration of 1860, when more than five thousand torches were in line of procession. We learn that every election district in the county will be represented, the Union men of each having determined to unite in making such a brilliant and imposing display of their strength as will cause the already disheartened opposition to "peaceably" subside.

The Committee of Arrangements will furnish torches to all the district delegations, and it is desired that they make early application. The grand torchlight procession in Philadelphia previous to the late election, was, it is said, fourteen miles long, and many delegations were so unfortunate as not to get into line. The Union men of Allegheny County, if they all turn out, can form a procession at least ten miles in length. Prepare for the grand Union jubilee.

The Spirit of Our Soldiers.

A Chaplain of the Christian Commission while moving through the long line of sufferers administering the consolation of the Gospel approached the bed-side of a gallant fellow, whose lower jaw had been completely shot away. His earthly march was nearly ended; but when the Chaplin asked him if he was prepared to die, he motioned for pencil and paper, and with a tremulous hand wrote, "I am prepared to go to Heaven. My trust in Jesus Christ is perfect"—and immediately under these words of assured victory over the grave, "Come Rally 'round the Flag, Boys."

The Chaplain took the paper, and standing up, read it with a loud voice. Just as he concluded, a soldier, who had recently lost a hand, sprang from his bed, and waving the mutilated stump in the air, burst forth with the glorious song, his dying comrade had suggested.

The effect was electric. A thousand voices took up the chorus, and the place of suffering was made to fairly rock with thunders of melody. As that vast soldier choir ceased singing, the Chaplain turned to look upon the dying brave. He was just in time to catch the last faint smile that flickered across the sun burnt face, as the soul was wafted on the strains of that Union music to the throne of Liberty's God.

GREENBACKS FOR CUSTOM DUTIES.—It is said that Secretary Fessenden contemplates recommending to Congress the adoption of a law authorizing the payment of custom duties in greenbacks, the motive being, by putting down the price of gold, to reduce the expenditures of the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We append the official vote and majorities in all the counties of the State, with the exception of Forest:—

	1863		1864	
	Union	Dem	Union	Dem
Adams	2089	2917		*411
Allegheny	17708	10083	*16083	9645
Armstrong	3146	2257		*89
Beaver	3037	2666	*745	
Bedford	2430	2704		*670
Berks	6603	12627	*5579	11917
Blair	3283	3286	*2594	2248
Bradford	6728	2864	5312	2595
Bucks	6266	6838	*5945	6938
Butler	3828	3054	*42	
Cambria	2164	3008	*1591	2634
Cameron	318	216	*260	159
Carbon	1845	2119	*1414	1926
Centre	2714	3058	*2147	3007
Chester	7888	6458	*7436	5577
Clarion	1618	2296	*1337	2267
Clearfield	1531	2483	*1216	2468
Clinton	1807	1911	*1241	1911
Columbia	1961	3849		*1575
Crawford	6141	4239	*4842	3935
Cumberland	8434	4076	*5103	3551
Dauphin	5095	3875	*4139	3496
Delaware	1736	1230	*1259	
Elk	356	72	*277	644
Erie	6256	3260	5047	3043
Fayette	3091	3791	2739	3533
Forest	91	378		
Franklin	5876	3710	5500	*320
Fulton	761	1022		*260
Greene	1481	2669	*1237	2691
Huntingdon	3260	2167	*951	
Indiana	3981	1858	*3318	1712
Jefferson	1754	1662		*202
Juniata	1456	1782	1159	1517
Lancaster	13341	7660	*11204	7158
Lawrence	3063	1251	*2702	1186
Lebanon	3078	2658	*2163	2417
Lehigh	3606	4528	*2524	3276
Luzerne	7022	9808	5817	7862
Lycoming	3411	2867	2730	3058
McKean	727	622		*10
Mercer	3907	3408	*387	
Mifflin	1709	1603	*1407	1406
Monroe	654	2715	*468	3040
Montgomery	6288	7966	*6074	7456
Montour	1112	1147		*478
Northampton	3466	6538	*2740	5629
North umberland	2669	2856	*2236	3203
Perry	2228	2232	*1969	1983
Philadelphia	44274	37192	*36788	9447
Pike	270	118		*740
Potter	1470	615	*812	
Schuylkill	6706	8547		*1769
Snyder	1788	1181	*1393	1198
Somerset	3004	1758	*771	
Sullivan	350	718		*320
Susquehanna	4144	2696	*804	
Tioga	4593	1617	*2108	
Union	2024	1250	*1653	1193
Venango	2286	2070	*2236	2063
Warren	2274	1384	*1903	1261
Washington	4547	4371	*4328	4141
Wayne	2211	3152		3983
Westmoreland	4494	6581	*3702	5180
Wyoming	1379	1416		*219
York	5512	8069		2800
Total	269486	254171		

*Official.

Late News Items.

The 109th regiment United States colored troops arrived in Wheeling, Thursday, by the steamer Diamond, en route for some point unknown. They were to have embarked on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The regiments is accompanied by a fine brass band, composed of members of the diffigrent companies as well as a magnificent drum corps.

James Robb, Esq., has been appointed to the Presidency of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad company. Formerly he was President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

A farmer on Bear creek, Minnesota, who has something over two thousand bushels of wheat, was the other day offered $6 50 per bushel for the entire crop in the field. Thirteen thousand dollars cash for a single field of wheat, and not a large one at that.

The Louisville *Journal* states that since the 1st of January last 2,993 deserters from the rebel army have been received at the military prison in that city, nearly all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and given parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war. The number received during the month of September, was 141.

A soldier, in a private letter from the army, says he cannot be induced to vote with the party "that tickle the minds of the rebels, disgust all loyal men, and raise the d—l generally that go in for Vallandigham, McClellan, and giving the South what oven they have not had the impudence to ask for after the events of the last three years.

A carriage containing several ladies was overturned the other day at New Haven, Conn., by a rope that was left carelessly swinging from a McClellan banner. Not the first carelessness of the Copperheads. They will be caught finally in their own noose.

An old lady died lately in Connecticut, aged ninety years. Her descendants who gathered around her during her last illness, numbered 219 people of all ages.

The cars are now running on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, to Skunk River, a distance of ten miles west of Nevada, and it is the intention of the Company to have them running to Boonsboro by the middle of November next.

Little McClellan is prepared to surrender everything he holds dear, for the benefit of his country—except his commission; which reminds us of Artemus Ward's resolve to see all his male relatives sacrificed rather than let the war fail.

Oil Matters.

The oil excitement on the Allegheny river, in the neighborhood of Franklin, is on the increase, and the famous Oil Creek region is mentioned as only of secondary importance. The *Spectator* says that Messrs. Hoover and Plumer have tubed their new well on the island in the river, two miles below town, and they are satisfied it will yield from 80 to 100 barrels per day. Taking into consideration the locality and facility of getting to market, this well is as valuable as any on Oil Creek. There are other wells in the immediate vicinity that are yielding largely, and every day will witness new developments, since a large number of wells are being bored, and are now reaching the depth where oil is found. On the Allegheny, above Oil Creek, several good wells have recently been tested. On Sugar creek the excitement has got up as far as Cooperstown, and large sales of oil territory have recently been consummated. A number of wells are being bored, and good shows of oil have been obtained. Lookout for great developments in that region. On the Two Mile, Patchell, and Reid's Runs prospecting is going ahead with much vigor. We hear of extensive purchases of territory by eastern companies on Sandy Creek. Indeed, the whole region in the vicinity of oil producing districts is now in market. On French Creek, several new companies are commencing operations. The M'Cormick & M'Kissick Company has commenced pumping a third well, which bids fair to be equal to those which have been in operation for the past three years on this same land.

AN old-time democrat in Peori, Illinois, writes in a private letter: "We are all right here on the war and the Presidency. I go for Lincoln and Johnson, of course, because I go for the principles they represent. I would not vote for the sham military hero, McClellan, in any event, even if he were all they claim for him, so long as he stands on the platform he does, and is supported by the friends who support him. I am regalast any one who is agreeable to the rebels under any circumstances. I don't admire Lincoln as President, but I love the principles he represents as a candidate, and therefore support him. I like him well enough as a man, too. Illinois will go for Lincoln and Johnson, beyond controversy. I have never yet seen a Copperhead from New England, but you speak as if such a thing existed there. Among the mixed and unsettled population West, where all men are seeking to push themselves, it is not singular that there are traitors; but a Puritan who sympathizes with the South, or a descendant of a Puritan who wishes the enemy success, must be a monster in sober New England—a moral monster to be shuddered at, cursed and abhorred."

SOUTHERN REFUGEES—EXTRACT OF A LETTER RECEIVED FROM AN OFFICER IN THE NAVY.—UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET, OFF MOBILE, Sept. 28, 1864.—Last night a boat was brought alongside this ship by our picket boat, containing an old man, seventy-eight years of age, with his wife and daughter (twelve years and two sons, thirteen and fourteen years old. He was fleeing from the unworthless conscription, and with his sons and himself having been drafted. The boat was a miserable old scow, leaking badly, in which they had pulled for fifteen miles, with the family, and whatever things the boat would contain. The eldest boy was drafted last Spring, and sent to Lee's army, while his father was in Mississippi, but after the battle of the Wilderness succeeded in making his escape from Richmond and returned home.

AT the Durham assizes a deaf old lady, who had brought an action for damages against a neighbor, was being examined, when the judge suggested a compromise, and instructed the counsel to ask what sum she would take to settle the matter. "What will you take?" asked the gentleman with the bob-tailed wig, of the old lady. The old lady shook her head at the counsel, informing the jury, in confidence, that she was "very hard o' hearin'." "His lordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the learned counsel again, this time bawling as loud as he could in the old lady's ear. "I th nk his lordship, kindly," said the ancient dame, "if it is no inconvenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale."

It is said that an English company has made an offer to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to construct a hundred miles of railway, uniting the cities of St. John and Halifax, to form part of the inter-Colonial Railway. The offer of the company is understood to be most favorable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES

History of Returned Naval Prisoners.

The New Maryland Constitution in Doubt.

Blockade Running on Potomac Resumed

The Expedition Against Wilmington.

Gen. Banks Returns to New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

There are no additional details of General Sheridan's victory beyond those forwarded last night, and officially announced to-day. The boat brings nothing new from the army. There has been considerable skirmishing within the past few days.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th says of the situation in front of Richmond:

If the enemy are busy, our forces are equally so. Experience has taught us to use the pick and spade with nearly as much dexterity as the born ditchers—miners and sappers opposed to us. It is not the part of wisdom, however, to reduce our men to the level of laborers, or to waste their physical strength by excessive toil in trenches. The supply of slave labor in the country is ample. Why exhaust the mental and bodily energies of our soldiers, who have now been digging for three consecutive weeks, without a day's intermission? We would respectfully suggest to our military authorities the propriety of reserving enough muscular strength in our brave fellows to enable them to come vigorously up to the fighting which awaits them. An intelligent observer, who has recently inspected the lines near Petersburg, expresses great confidence in our ability to hold our own in that quarter. He states that the opinion entertained in the army is that the fug of battle will occur simultaneously on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of Fort Gilmer on one hand, and near the Southside road on the other."

Several exchanged officers reached here to day from Richmond. Yesterday the flag of truce boat New York arrived at Annapolis with over six hundred paroled prisoners from Richmond, among whom were seventy-eight officers and one hundred and thirty men belonging to vessels of the navy who have been captured at different times. They have been in various prisons at the South, and for most of the time the officers were confined at Macon, Georgia. From this place they were sent to Savannah and from thence to Richmond. The enlisted men were kept at Andersonville, S. C., where they describe their sufferings to have been perfectly horrible, not having enough to eat, little or no medicines and treated with rudeness. In no place is the rebel ration enough for a man, and even this half of the ration for a large portion of the time was totally unfit for use. They were closely guarded at all prisons and not allowed to show themselves at a window on penalty of being shot. Some of them state that they have reason to believe the Union has friends in Macon and Savannah, but they are satisfied that South Carolina has but few Union lovers in it. The officers of the prisons gave them seven dollars Confederate money for one dollar of greenbacks, but they ascertained that on the street the ruling price was twenty for one. The day the prisoners left Richmond, Tuesday last, about one thousand prisoners in town the rebels believed to be going to make a target of the tower. The battery is about completed and mounts four guns. Quiet still prevails in the armies. It was reported for a moment last evening by a little firing on the Petersburg front.

The *Herald's* 9th Corps special says:—Loud explosions in the direction of Petersburg yesterday gave rise to the report that the enemy were blowing up storehouses, railroad buildings and bridges, preparatory to their evacuation of the city. The *Herald's* 18th Corps special says:—The enemy continue laboring at a line of works on the south bank of the James commanding the Cody Ferry and running to Howlett's House battery. These works have occupied large working parties for the last three months. A number of heavy guns have been mounted on Howlett's battery and placed on a heavy redoubt on the left of this line.

A Mobile army letter says: The upper fleet can approach within two miles of the city. There is said to be considerable scurvy among our troops at Fort Morgan and Pensacola.

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The *Examiner* of the 17th has a long article on the utter demoralization of the rebel cavalry and charges the defeat of Rosser to the bad condition of the cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

UNION MAJORITY THUS FAR 10,277,

HARRISBURG, October 21.

We are as yet unable to get officially the returns from Forrest, Cameron, Mercer and Wyoming counties. The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote, as far as received at the Secretary of State's office: Union vote, 14,391; Democratic vote, 4,114; Union majority thus far on soldiers' vote, 10,277.

HARRISBURG, October 21.—Mercer County official gives a Union majority of 387. Wyoming County official, Democratic majority of 219. I have 61 Counties officially tabled. The vote is Democratic, 99,813; Union vote, 99,867. Union majority 54, with Jefferson and Forrest counties yet to be heard from. Jefferson is reported at 100 Democratic, and Forrest 40 Union. In which case the Democratic majority in the State, on the home vote, is six.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

THE ST. ALBANS, VT., OUTRAGE.

QUEBEC, October 21.

It is reported that the Conference has agreed upon the construction of the Lower House on the basis of representation according to the population. The total of members is to be 194. The Conference is now discussing the power of the General Government. Information of the St. Albans outrage was communicated to the Government yesterday. A number of detectives, and a body of troops, were immediately despatched to the frontier, with orders to arrest the parties at all hazard. The Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuse of Canadian hospitality, and such example will be furnished, to prevent similar attacks in future. The police are on the track of the robbers.

IMPORTANT DRAFT DECISIONS.

Reward for Drafted Absentees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Provost Marshal General Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington, says that credit will be allowed only for such men as are retained under the draft. Persons who have drawn and fail to report are not considered by the law officers of the Government, or by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau as obtained in the meaning of the law. They will not therefore be credited unless they shall subsequently be arrested and held to service. In view of this decision some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of fifty dollars for each drafted man who may be caught and held to service. According to Gen. Fry's communication, it would appear that citizens are held responsible for drafted absentees.

Peace Convention Adjourned.

GOV. MORTON'S MAJORITY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.

The Peace Convention adjourned *sine die* without making nominations.

The official returns from all but ten counties in Indiana, give Morton a majority of twenty-one thousand.

The Maryland Constitution Adopted.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

Returns now in show that the new Constitution is adopted by a majority of three hundred. Some regiments to hear from will probably increase it.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.

Flour—Dull and lower; Superfine seven double Extra, sold at $9 25. Wheat—Declined 2@3c; ranging at $1 85@1 91 for Prime to Choice. Corn—Quiet; sales at $1 58@1 63. Oats—91@92c.

Sheridan's Late Victory.

Official Report of the Battle.

RECAPTURE OF FISHER'S HILL.

GRANT'S OPINION OF SHERIDAN

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 21, 11 A. M.—The following telegram received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

CEDAR CREEK, VA., October 20, 11:30 A. M.—We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men. The attack on the enemy was made about 3 P. M. by a left half-wheel of the whole line and with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advanced. The enemy after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured will probably be over 50 pieces. This of course, includes what were captured from our troops early in the morning. At least 1,000 prisoners have been brought in, also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill, and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard. I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers—killed and wou ded, among them Col. Joseph Thoburn, commanding a Division of Gen. Crook's command, killed; Col. Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.

I cannot yet give the exact details. Many of our men captured in the morning made their escape and are coming in. Gen. Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning. (Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Oct. 20—8 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here, fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of Generals.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The Medical Director reports that 770 slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field. All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded this morning to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, October 21.

The *Post's* Washington special contains the following:—Persons who have arrived here to-day from Sheridan's army, and who witnessed the last battle, say that it was the most complete victory of the war. The rebel forces were shattered and fled in great confusion, abandoning their own artillery and all they had captured in the earlier part of the day. Sheridan has already pushed on for a distance of ten miles in pursuit of the enemy. He has a sufficient force in all contingencies, and will probably be heard from again to-morrow.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

Col. Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

From Our Armies.

A New Formidable Rebel Battery.

REBELS BUSILY FORTIFYING.

Late Southern News.

NEW YORK, October 21.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred special says: It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels are engaged in erecting a new and formidable battery on the right of their line, on the Appomattax. The battery is situated about 1,500 yards from Wetzel's famous signal tower. Intention of the rebels is believed to be to make a target of the tower. The battery is about completed and mounts four guns. Quiet still prevails in the armies. Weather fine. For a moment last evening by a little firing on the Petersburg front.

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More Rebel Atrocities.

Colored Soldiers Murdered in cold Blood

Rebels Boast of their Fiendish Acts,

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A letter from Gen. Butler's headquarters to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* contains a long account of rebel atrocities and murders committed on Union soldiers, the facts being gathered from returned Union officers and surgeons. The letter states: "According to the accounts of several officers and surgeons, the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops subsequent to the engagement at Saltville, was utterly lawless and brutal. In two field hospitals near the rear of the battle were twenty-three wounded negroes of the 1st Colored Cavalry, fifteen in one and eight in the other, and all but three of them were murdered in cold blood by the rebel soldiers, and these fiends in human form boasted, while doing this hellish deed, that they had been engaged in the same work all day. They claimed to have buried 125 colored soldiers, of whom nearly all must have been slaughtered in the same way, as it is said scarcely a dozen were killed in the battle."

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 21.

There was a firmer tone to Railway Speculative Shares at the Stock Exchange, with rather more disposition to buy. The advance was quite general, and extended throughout the whole list. More operations in Erie than any other. Stocks firmer at last Board. State Stocks dull and lower. Railroad Bonds quiet. Governments stronger. A variable and sluggish market is generally looked for on Stock Exchange pending Presidential election. The Gold market was quite steady and unform during the morning, with only a moderate business and slight fluctuation. It opened at 208, and closed in the afternoon at 209.

Wall street does not give full credence to the news from Sheridan. Speculators consider it a drawn battle, and act accordingly.

No change in money. The demand for exchange for to-morrow's steamer is moderately active. The last mails from Europe bring circulars announcing the dissolution of the firm of Goo, Peabody & Co. A special meeting of the Chamaber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, take action on the decease of Joshua Bates. A series of resolutions were passed in honor of the deceased. No special change in trade matters since yesterday. Gold closed at evening Board at 211½.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

President's Proclamation.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, setting apart the last Thursday in November for a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for, among other things vouchsafed to us, the many and signal victories over the enemy, and recommending his fellow citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, Union, and harmony throughout the land.

Second Dispatch.

The following proclamation was promulgated this forenoon by the President of the United States of America:

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes, as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labors of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution, sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as the day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens wherever they may be as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to almighty God, the beneficent creator and ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such great favors, on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace and Union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as the dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Highly Interesting.

Soldiers Voting for President.

Shoddy Frauds in Soldier's Clothing.

Appeal from the Sanitary Commission

THE PIRACY OF THE ROANOKE.

The French Occupy Matamoras.

NEW YORK, October 21.

Several of the New York regiments in Grant's army have already cast their votes for President, and the Connecticut regiments have also voted. The *Commercial's* Washington special contains the following: A military commission here is trying some outrageous cases of shoddy frauds in soldier's clothing. Some cavalry jackets are made of animal's hair, some wool and cotton. The latter is developed when the inspectors are deceived.

The rebel battery under command of Howlett, which has proved so annoying to the men engaged in cutting the Dutch Gap canal on the south side of the James river, has been effectually silenced, and the work will soon be completed as it is being pushed forward vigorously.

The Sanitary Commission has established and kept a large and well assorted stock of supplies in its storehouses in Martinsburg and Winchester, and at its flying depot with the field relief corps accompanying Sheridan's army. An officer having charge of the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah Valley, left Winchester on Tuesday morning with a train of wagons filled with stock for use upon the field. Last night and this morning further reports of the Dutch Gap canal, and several additional relief agents, were sent to Martinsburg. The needs of those wounded in the recent fights have made heavy drafts upon the bounty of the Sanitary Commission, and show a decrease of stock on hand. Hence an appeal is officially made to all the societies throughout the land to forward largely to the various branch depots of the Sanitary Commission.

HALIFAX, N. P., October 21.—The Brigantine Mathilde arrived yesterday from Bermuda, bringing the mails. The mail steamer Kedron from Bermuda to Halifax, she was ordered to heave to by a steamer which proved to be the captured steamer Roanoke. Ninety-five passengers, including Yankee officers, were put on his vessel and ordered to Bermuda where he landed them on Saturday. The Roanoke was afterwards burned. The fever at Hamilton was abating. It still raged badly at Hamilton.

The Charleston *Courier* thinks Sherman is right in burning the inhabitants out of Georgia as a war measure, and says Hood ought to have done it. The Columbia, S. C., *Carolinian* thinks Johnston displayed less generalship than Hood.

The steamer Emily B. Sanders, just arrived from New Orleans, brings dates of the 14th. The *Picayune* says: Gen. Herron, the picket of the schooner Neptune, informs us that the French took possession of Matamoras on the 26th, the town surrendering unconditionally. General Mejia was in command, and everything was quiet when the Neptune sailed."

Gen. Butler's Retaliating Order

Union Prisoners Relieved from Labor.

Our Sick and Wounded Paroled.

Question of Exchange Still Disputed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Midnight.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Richmond papers to-day state that the Confederate authorities have withdrawn our prisoners of war from labor on the fortifications in consequence of the retaliatory order of Gen. Butler placing their soldiers in our hands at Dutch Gap under fire. This concession on the part of the rebels will result in the immediate removal of their soldiers from Dutch Gap, when Gen. Butler shall have been officially notified of the truth of the announcement.

The recent delivery here to the Confederate authorities under flag of truce of two thousand sick and wounded, and return to us of one thousand of ours, has been imperfectly understood at home. These are not exchanged men, but are delivered up to and by commissioners as sick and wounded, upon their parole through motives of humanity. Their delivery has no bearing on the question of future exchange between our Government and the Confederate States.

A dispatch from Burlington says the Canadian authorities are rendering all possible assistance to arrest the St. Albans robbers. Fourteen thus far are arrested, and $75,000 recovered. The prisoners claim to belong to the Confederate service and consider the act a belligerent one.

It is known that the rebel conspirators, after England had refused longer to allow her ports to be used for building, equipping and manning rebel privateers, transferred their operations to that line to France. The United States authorities have for some time been aware that four of these crafts were building in the harbor of Bordeaux and Nantes, and diplomatic efforts have been employed to prevent their being allowed to go into the hands of the rebels to scourge American commerce from the high seas. These efforts have not been in vain, and by a recent arrival from Europe assurances have been received from the highest sources that neither those vessels nor any other calculated or capable of belligerent service against this country, will be allowed to leave the French ports, or pass into the possession of the rebels.

Ex-Secretary Chase said in his speech at Covington, Ky., a few days ago:

"When we come to balance up the probabilities in Indiana, give Morton a majority of twenty-one thousand.

The Maryland Constitution Adopted.

BALTIMORE, October 21.

Returns now in show that the new Constitution is adopted by a majority of three hundred. Some regiments to hear from will probably increase it.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.

Flour—Dull and lower; Superfine seven double Extra, sold at $9 25. Wheat—Declined 2@3c; ranging at $1 85@1 91 for Prime to Choice. Corn—Quiet; sales at $1 58@1 63. Oats—91@92c.

The Invasion of Missouri.

Gen. Curtis Fighting Price's Advance.

Rosecrans will Soon be Upon Him.

TROUBLE IN PRICE'S CAMP.

Congressional Nominations in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.

The *Democrat's* special says: The rebels recrossed the Missouri River at Brunswick day before yesterday. They now hold Brunswick, Keitsville and Carrolton, and are plundering them. Colonel Perkins encamped yesterday at Fayette, Howard County, with a regiment of bushwhackers. General Fisk is repairing the railroad west of Benton City. The last heard from Price his camp was at Coventry, north east corner of Lafayette county. Rosecrans following him closely. His train numbered over four hundred wagons, which he is evidently trying to get through the Southern border of the State, while he himself goes through Kansas. Price and bogus Governor Reynolds are reported to have had two quarrels, the latter thinking it practicable to hold the State, the former not. There is trouble brewing in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear that they won't go back to Arkansas, but will remain in Missouri whether he does or not.

The St. Louis *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: General Curtis has been fighting Price's advance all day, on Little Blue River, ten miles from Independence. Curtis holds a good position and will stand for a regular engagement if price will continue the conflict. R

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. ROBERT P. KING.
2. G. MORRISON COATES.
3. HENRY BUMM.
4. WILLIAM H. KERN.
5. BARTON H. JENKS.
6. CHAR S M. FUNK.
7. ROBERT PARKE.
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND.
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL.
11. EDWARD HALDIAY.
12. CHARLES F. REED.
13. ELIAS W. HALE.
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER.
15. JOHN WISTER.
16. DAVID McCONAUGHY.
17. DAVID W. WOODS.
18. RICHARD BELL.
19. JOHN PATTON.
20. SAMUEL B. DICK.
21. EBROM ARMSTRONG.
22. JOHN P. PENNEY.
23. EBENEZER McCUNKIN.
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

For or Against.

If we make frequent appeals to the better men of the land to throw off the shackles of party and take sides against the Chicago Ticket, it is because we view with the greatest apprehension the consequences which its success would have on the destiny of the Republic. It seems to us that no man who feels that he has a stake in the Government, can be indifferent to the new perils surely to grow out of a change of the Administration at this time. If the change related solely to men—if the question was simply who should have the offices and enjoy the spoils; if the Democratic Party backed its claim to the suffrages of the people by professions of sound principles and contemplated only a change of the crew, while the ship was kept right ahead, but little consequence comparatively could be attached to the issue. But the fact is far different. Not only a change of crew and officers, but of the direction the ship shall sail is proposed. She is to be steered in a course beset with breakers and every conceivable peril; worse still, the crew would not hesitate to scuttle her outright.

It may seem harsh to some that we charge that the McClellanites meditate the destruction of the Government. But what is the state of the case? The rebellion is the most stupendous crime, the most monstrous wickedness, that bad men ever conceived, because it seeks to overthrow a Government that secures to all who live under it, a larger sum of happiness, more equal justice, and a greater degree of security, than any other on the face of the earth. And yet the Chicago Convention did not so much as to raise a finger or utter a word in protest of the monstrous iniquity of destroying such a Government.

This ought to be enough. But it is not all. Every Rebel, whether in arms or not, is looking for the success of the Chicago Ticket as the only hope the rebellion has. This proves that the objects to be subserved by its election are directly opposed to the ends for which our armies are fighting and have been fighting, for nearly four years.

We will not follow the intimate connection between the ideas, hopes and purposes entertained at Richmond and Chicago. We wish again to draw the attention of Democrats to the fatal consequences of lending their aid, even of indifference, or neutrality, to the Chicago Ticket. The question is one of life or death, and indifference, neutrality, or open opposition to the Government is alike criminal.

Place the party of Chicago in power to-morrow, and what would be the consequence? What would be the effect upon values, business, and the future prospect? Would gloom or sunshine follow? Would victory or disaster attend our military operations? How would rebels everywhere hail the announcement? The air would vibrate with their rejoicings. And why? Because it would be their final victory. Who can deny this? And yet we see men claiming to be loyal Democrats, openly striving for such a consummation. Do they know what they are doing? If they say this may not happen should a change take place, we ask, wherefore the confidence of the rebels, the support of VALLANDIGHAM, the nomination of PENDLETON? Does any man in his senses pretend that with the McCLELLAN party brought into power, the rebels would not be let up, and a settlement made whereby they would be the gainers? Does any loyal man wish to see such a settlement?

The naked question is, shall the Government be preserved or destroyed? Evade or turn it as you will, this is the issue There is time yet for every man to decide on which side he will be. Sure we are, no man, as an elector, was ever brought to contemplate a more momentous subject.

THE TONE of the Southern press has come to be uniformly despondent. It utters not a word that is not a confession of exhaustion and hopelessness. The Richmond papers occasionally indulge in a swaggering tone, but it is a solemn mockery. Never before have we had such positive evidence, nor so much of it, that the spirit of the people is broken, and that they sigh for peace. The defiant tone is wanting, the self-reliance of other days is nowhere seen now. But for the leaders, the South would gladly give up to-morrow. There is no doubt of this. LEE's army represents all there is left of the rebellion; and that is fast wearing away. The closing of Wilmington to blockade runners would be a terrible blow, for it is through that source that the very necessaries of life are now derived. In view of this we are prepared to believe that GRANT will not strike the contemplated blow before Admiral PORTER moves to seal the port of Wilmington. The game has come to be a certainty, when no experiment need be undertaken.

OUR very amiable and sweet tempered cotemporary of the Copperhead persuasion, cannot understand why we should transfer to our columns specimens of the arguments made use of on its side of the house against Mr. LINCOLN. We remember something like this in court. A lawyer who was not precisely a PATRICK HENRY or a JOHN MARSHALL, though he thought he was both, spoke for an hour, during the first ten minutes of which he exhausted his stock of ideas and after that let himself loose miscellaneously, concluding by defying his opponent to answer him if he could! But his opponent instead of addressing the jury himself, politely asked the orator if he would not make his speech over again. He thought his case was won as it was, but if he would only repeat that speech, he would be relieved of all doubt on the subject.

Personal.

Dr. Isaac W. Scribner, of Lowell, died on Saturday last. He was a man of considerable literary fame, having written a book, which was popular some years ago, called "Legends of Lacconia." He bore the reputation of a good citizen.

General Garibaldi has written the following letter to the editor of the *Movimento*: "Caprera, Sept. 26.—Sir,—I beg of you to insert the following in your excellent journal. It is said that there are circulating in England bills of exchange purporting to bear my signature. I beg to say that such signatures are false, as I have not signed any bills of exchange for any sum or for any person. G. GARIBALDI.

Dr. Livingstone has felt compelled to decline the invitations to visit Southampton which have been sent him by the mayor and the Hartley Council, on the ground that he is most anxious to return to Africa—where he has left his steamer, the Lady Nyassa, and her crew—with as little delay as possible, and has therefore resolved to decline invitations of all kinds. He hopes, however, to return to England in about a year, when he will be prepared to accept the hospitalities of this and other places.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

An insane person, rejoicing in the name of "Father Ignatius," is making money out of the English people now by stigmatizing all the Protestant denominations as humbugs and impostures. The people pay twenty-five cents a head to see him praying and hear his harangues. They bless him lustily and he blackguards them in return. Civilization and religion are making rapid advances on the other.

Alderman Mechi, in London, in support of Banting's theory of anti-obesity, writes that he waxes and wanes in aldermanic proportions by the use or disuse of sugar. He says that he lost fourteen pounds of flesh in six weeks by leaving off an ounce and a half of sugar a day. As the consumption of sugar for the six weeks would have been only sixty-three ounces, or less than four pounds, the alderman's statement may be regarded as an extraordinary affair.

An exchange says: "John C. Heenan, the pugilist, is sick and disconsolate. In consequence of the poison said to have been given to him by Tom King's friends, he vomits blood and his right leg is withered away. He earns his living as a turf speculator." If Heenan is speculating in turf, there is a good chance for him to make money while coal is high.

The First Dr. Beman, for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y., has taken his departure from that city for his future home in Chicago, Ills.

On the premises of Madame Taylor, a notorious rebel, and the proprietress of a house of ill-fame in New Orleans, $16,000 in gold and $5,000 in silver were recently discovered. The money had been secreted there by officers in the rebel army.

George Benjamin, of Bennington, Vermont, once a member of the Second Vermont regiment, and who was reported as having died in battle, it appears had put his letters and papers in the pockets of a man just dead in camp, and then "skedaddled" to Canada where he has lately turned up. His estate has been administered, and his friends have mourned over his supposed decease.

A young man named George E. Gordon, belonging in East Albany, is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of Owen Thompson, the New York cattle buyer, who was killed and robbed at West Albany on the night of the 14th of September. Gordon bears a bad character, circumstances against him are said to be wrong.

A woman named Sarah McEwen, residing in Jersey City, a few days since murdered her infant, by hanging it to a bedpost, and then committed suicide by suspending her body from the top of a door with a cord about her neck. The deceased husband is supposed to have been the cause.

In Louisville, Ky., the other day, a man with the utmost daring, saved four boys who were drifting over the falls, by jumping into a boat and pulling out to them, and rowing back against the current.

Political.

This is Stephen A. Douglas's estimate of Abraham Lincoln:

"He is a fearless, honest man, and the country will be safe in his hands."

This is what Mr. Douglas said to Gen. Steadman at Detroit in the autumn of 1860, just before Mr. Lincoln was elected.

The *Atlas and Argus* (N. Y.,) is much more honest in verse than in prose. In a recent 'ode' to Mac it says:

For we all go Mac blind,
Full up the bowl!

Two prominent Copperhead characteristics are here very candidly avowed.

"Let every man go to the front!" says Jeff Davis.

"Let every man go to the rear!" says Gen. McClellan.

How fortunate for us," said the Richmond *Whig*, "that he (McClellan) was chosen chief of the Yankee army." That was when the war was "a failure." Since the rebel good fortune in the command of our forces had ceased, the tide has turned.

"This is a nigger war!" is the inscription seen upon many of the banners at the Copperhead meetings. We begin to think so, since the rebels are about to free 250,000 of their slaves and arm them against the Federal Union.

Why, in the name of all that is decent and sensible, don't the Democrats quit fussing about politics and take themselves out of sight? They will gain nothing by their future needless exposures. They are going up.

The *World* says: "Correspondents cannot be too careful in addressing their letters to the *World*." That's so—if they have any regard for a loyal reputation.

One of our exchanges makes an excellent comparison between Gen. McClellan and Jack Bunsby. "Little Mac" declares for war and the Union, and then tells the Chicago Peace party that they must have faith the same thing when they voted the war a failure, and swore to an armistice. Jack Bunsby's position is equally clear:

"My name's Jack Bunsby. And what I says I stand to. Whereby, why not? If so, what odds? Can any man say otherwise? No. I want them! Do I believe that there's a end heir's gone down, my lads? Mayhap. Do I say so? Which? If a skipper sends on by 'em' George's channel, a-making for the Dows, what's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins, but may. The bearings of this observation is the supplication that you and I ain't no part of my duty. A-wast then, keep a bright look-out for'ard, and good luck to you."

A great deception is practiced upon the soldiers by the circulation of Copperhead electoral tickets labeled "*Union Soldier's Vote.*" Friends of the soldier should see to the prevention and counteraction of this insidious mischief.

A woman near Sing Sing, N. Y., went to the greenhouse of a Unionist to purchase a wreath for a plaster bust of McClellan (not modeled by the people; theirs won't be done till November.) "What kind will be the most appropriate?" said she. "Wreaths for the dead are usually made of immortelles, Madam." The Unionist stayed not upon the order of her going. She went.

Rev. Mr. Boole, in a speech recently made in New York, said: "Did we ever think of the composition of the Chicago Convention? It was like the witches in "Macbeth" walking around the seething cauldron, and crying, "All hail Mac—Clellan—Thou shalt be King."

General Intelligence.

A memorial has been voted to Queen Victoria from the town council of Ayr, Scotland, (famous for its association with the names of Wallace-Bruce and Burns), complaining that people will persist in saying England when they mean England and Scotland. The right of free speech is in peril.

It is related that in Cochin, China, where grandees go to the play, the actors fare rather badly. If the great man does not approve of their performance, he waves his hand, and his suite immediately rush upon the unfortunate performer and administer a sound drubbing with their bamboos.

According to a report of the Italian Government, the coral fisheries, which are a great resource for the poorer class, employ four hundred boats, manned by about four thousand men. The pay, board of the crew, etc., absorb annually about 6,050,000 francs. About one hundred and sixty tons of coral are annually introduced into the Kingdom of Italy.

In Providence, R. I., some laborers who were digging a cellar turned up a piece of gold bar about three inches in length, weighing five and one half ounces, and three or four Portugese gold coins of a denomination of about twenty dollars each, two of which bore the dates of 1696 and 1697. There were also two or three silver coins.

Immense hauls of mackerel continue to be taken in Halifax harbor and in the basin above. One day last week over eight hundred barrels were taken by a half dozen persons. The fish are large and fat, and almost cover the surface of the water.

The number of Odd Fellows in the Northern States is estimated at 31,000. In Canada West there are 681; in the Sandwich Islands 33.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells this story:—"At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it, they always find some place to secure themselves until the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar crack of his gun is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror wherever it is heard. He has a long, heavy-barrelled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can be easily turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The murderous sentinel is always faithful upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all attempts to catch him, from the fact that he is surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well-informed river men estimate that this old man has murdered in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his murderous work with as much earnestness and vigor as when he first commenced.

THE PULPIT.

THE REBELLION AND THE ISSUES.

A SERMON

By REV. A. B. BRADFORD, October 15, 1864, at New Castle, Pa.

"Speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." 1 Cor., X. 15.

I offer no apology to this audience for preaching a political sermon. If evil government be an ordinance of God for good to man, and if our future well being depends upon our condition in this world, then those great principles which underlie and modify the policy of Government are as legitimate a theme for pulpit discussion as any other. Besides, this is, as yet, a popular Government. The people vote for agents to carry out their will in political affairs and they have a right to look to the pulpit as the tribune of the people, for information in regard to great fundamental principles, so that they may use the power of the ballot intelligently. The divorce of the State from the Church is wise and Christian, but the divorce of religion from Governmental affairs is a masterstroke of Satanic policy which has well nigh ruined the country. So thought the preachers of the Revolution of 1776, and hence their pulpits, were places of thunder and lightning to the fories of that day, while they were centres of light and heat for those who loved liberty and their country. The demagogues of the present time, who play the part of lacqueys to the Rebellion, affect to be very much shocked at the profanation of introducing political themes into the pulpit. Although their lives show no reverence for religious institutions, they are very zealous for the honor of the sanctuary and the ministerial character. They are especially concerned and deeply exercised for the dignity of the pulpit, lest it be desecrated by the discussion of politics. Yet when Bishop Hopkins or Dr. Adams, or any of the rest of the Iscariot band, pervert the pulpit to the advocacy of Satanic politics, they are loud in their approval. For this whole class, whether ecclesiastics or politicians, I have the profoundest contempt.

The struggle through which we are now passing is only a continuation, after a long and ignobis truce, of the Revolutionary movement of 1776. The parties are the same, and the question is the same. Then, the colonies on the part of our heroic fathers was for the rights of human nature, and especially the right of the people to govern themselves by a constitution and laws of their own choosing. The ringleader of the present rebellion unblushingly admits that he and his fellow-traitors left the Government of the United States for the purpose of "getting rid of the rule of the majority." Then, the despots and governing classes of the old world sympathized with the British George and his Tory allies in their attempt to suppress democratic aspirations, and remanded the Colonists back to their bondage. Now, the same governing classes in Europe sympathise with the American Georges and their fellow conspirators North and South, in their insane effort to overthrow popular government, by declaring them in arms and seeking them in the all they ask. No man can doubt that the original purpose of the rebel leaders was to assume the reins of power at Washington City and the archives of the Government—that Mr. Lincoln—proclaim Jefferson Davis President—disfranchise the masses and set up an aristocracy with Southern Slaveholders and Northern millionaires as a nobility. But the angel of the Lord confused their plans as he did those of Nimrod and the King of Assyria, their Democratic allies of the North, paralyzed stricken at the wonderful uprising which ensued upon the attack on Fort Sumter, played into Lincoln's hands by defeating, for a time, the current of patriotic feeling which rolled over the land like a mighty river.

Yes, the issue is the same now as it was in 76. Is man capable of, and has he a right to self-government, or is it the will of God that the masses should be controlled by a minority called kings, nobles, aristocrats, or whatever else substituted, as is the style of European civilization? This is the question to be settled next month by the American people, not only for themselves, but in behalf of the whole world for the next hundred years. Because, if the nominee of the Chicago Platform is chosen to supplant the present Executive, it will be equivalent to a declaration of war with a host of people that can create armies and navies out of nothing, that fight battles above the clouds, as at Lookout Mountain, and do things generally on a large scale. Mark it!

Then also look place that great event which I call the *transmigration of souls*, from the Democratic party into the party of the Union and the Constitution, which has continued ever since, leaving behind nothing but the *remains*, which call loudly for burial. It would give me great pleasure, if time allowed, to exhibit to this audience that bright galaxy of names in the army, the navy, and in civil life, of men, who, seeing that the Democratic party had entirely deserted and repudiated its once glorious and distinctive principles, and degenerated into the ignoble condition of handmaid to the Slaveocracy, left the organization in disgust, and identified themselves with the defenders of the Constitution and Laws.

The first year of the war, as might have been expected, recorded our defeats, and the victories of the rebels as a general rule. Everything appeared gloomy. Much of this time the army of the Potomac, to which the nation chiefly looked for success, was under the command of Gen. McClellan, the hero who now stands nominated for the highest office in the gift of the Chicago platform, waiting for the arrival of the 8th day of November. If this Democrat were in command of the armies of the United States, he would have long since read the volume entitled the "Conduct of the War," that he never wished to conquer the rebels. At Yorktown with an army of 180,000 of as fine material as ever trod the earth, and only 10,000 of the enemy confronting him, he could have gone into Richmond and conquered a peace, and thus have ended the whole of the rebellion. But he lay there for fifteen or twenty days, until the rebel forces were brought in on the other side, and he was compelled to retreat with the loss of 30,000 men. Some of these soldiers in the swamps of the Chickahominy, At Antietam he again had the power to have ended the war by capturing the rebellion to a close. These facts being matters of history, I am warranted in saying that he never wished to defeat the rebels but only to frighten them into submission to the military power of Congress to *compromise*. His plan was to bring them back to the Union, cover himself with glory as the great conservative, and thus go into the Presidential chair in 1864. Remember this, or he was the most thoroughly incompetent and cowardly officer that ever wore the American uniform. His course as a candidate is the babe of the long cherished designs of the rebel leaders, and imagined he could wheedle them into submission to the Constitution and laws. This was the condition of affairs in November 1862.

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Chicago platform and the two-cravens who stand upon it, participate in this crime, when they trample under their feet, and count as an unholy thing, the sacred blood of over 200,000 martyrs who died to preserve the Union of their country, and to make successful this trial of Popular Government in which the whole human race is concerned? When the rebellion is tottering to its fall—when our armies at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah Valley, and our navy in the bay of Mobile are striking its vitals, and only wait for Grant to decapitate the monster at Richmond, the members of this Peace Party, with the cowardice of Judas, propose an armistice, and allow all the blood that has been shed to be shed in vain! When slavery, which has been the prolific mother of all our national troubles from the beginning of our national existence, has had its jugular vein cut by the President's proclamation, and when the Border States are rejoicing in the prospect of their emancipation, Gen. McClellan proposes to staunch its bleeding by a surgical process, and restore it to life and power! This diabolical proposition, Gen. McClellan, you accepta one should, and will, I trust, consign this modern Catiphas, who put his name to it, as well as the attorney who wrote it, to the execration of all lovers of freedom throughout the world! Do you call that man a brave soldier who could assent, much less propose, to re-enslave the devoted men who poured out their starry flag at Milliken's Bend, at Port Hudson, in South Carolina, and in Virginia? Let this nation *dare* to endorse these terms of peace offered by the Chicago nominee—let the people gather up the broken manacles that lie scattered and rusting by the proclamation, and rivet them again on the limbs of the millions who are now rejoicing in their freedom, and the Eternal God, with the besom of destruction will sweep the land clean of the white race! The French, in St. Domingo, in favor of Jeff. Davis. Beauregard issued an order to his soldiers that henceforth they should not speak of the Northern troops as "Yankees" and "Populerals," as they had done, but as *Abolitionists*. His faithful allies, the Democratic papers of the North, and the stump speakers, like true Gibeonites as they are, promptly obeyed the orders, and from that time to this have not ceased to appeal to the low, base, negro-hating spirit which is now the life of their party. Vallandigham, who, during his pilgrimage to Richmond, was closeted with Jeff. Davis, was to be chosen Governor of Ohio, and Judges Woodward and Lowrie, who had done such good service for the Rebellion on the Bench in Pennsylvania, were to be chosen, the one Governor of the State and the other an Supreme Judge for another term. I say this programme was settled upon by the Rebels of the South and the leaders of what is called the Democratic party of the North. The evidence of the fact is both circumstantial and positive. The plan was understood, as every well informed man knows, in London, in Paris, in Richmond, in New York, in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana. But again the guardian angel of the Republic interposed in our behalf and exploded this scheme of diabolism in a way which, in the days of Moses, would have been deemed miraculous. Vicksburg and Port Hudson surrendered to the patriotic armies of the North, and the Mississippi was opened from Cairo to the Gulf. Lee was met at Gettysburg and was defeated and sent back to Virginia to meet the fate in store for him. I trust at the hands of Grant. Morgan was seized in Ohio, his forces scattered and captured, and he himself consigned to prison. The noble State of Ohio, sick unto death with the treason of her democracy vomited out Vallandigham and his party and by an overwhelming vote consigned them to the scorn and contempt of their countrymen. Pennsylvania set the seal of reprobation and burnt it deep into the forehead of her two recreant sons. Governor Seymour and his Democratic "friends" in New York only succeeded in murdering some score or two of colored people. The western wing of the conspiracy was crippled in consequence of what had occurred in the East, and the whole plan failed. Other moral victories at the polls, which I deem more important than bloody victories on the field, were gained in every State in the North, with the exception of New Jersey the only State in the Union which resembles old Spain, where the people are not only ridden by the Priesthood, but like to be ridden. I leave this point by saying, that the man who studies the plot of 1863 and cannot see the hand of God in our deliverance, must be an Atheist.

Time would fail me to speak of the renewed attempts of the rebels during the last summer to regain what they have lost. As Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," so describes Satan as to make us admire the fiend for his ability and determination, so we cannot but admire the undaunted courage, the self-sacrifice, and the great efficiency of the rebel leaders. It is the only redeeming feature of their characters, but it is a redeeming feature. Would to God that such devotion, such energy, such unanimity, such obedience, such hopefulness, such ability, had been exhibited in a good cause instead of for the overthrow of their country!

But we now come to the bird's-eye view of the great conspiracy, to the meetings of the two Conventions for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States for the next four years. The Union party, made up of the former members of the Republican party and those Democrats who were deserving of the name, assembled at their country better than mere party, met at Baltimore, and adopted a Platform with a higher standard of morals and a more enlightened policy than any that had ever been proposed before in the history of the country. They renominated as President, Abraham Lincoln, a man whose administration has been beset with ten thousand more difficulties than all the administrations of all his predecessors put together. His friends speak of his blunders; but the wonder is, that he has not committed a hundred for one. Sincerity and honesty, blended with common sense and one of the rarest of endowments—are the marked features of his character, which fit him in an eminent degree for the responsible and difficult part he has been called to fill. The people of the United States have a deep reverence for this man, and unbounded confidence in his integrity and patriotism; and the Convention at Baltimore did nothing more in the nomination than express the popular will. His associate on the ticket is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the Abdiel of the South—faithful among the faithless. Of this Johnson, once was a rail-splitter in early life, and the other was a tailor, and both are the legitimate product of the Democratic institutions of the United States. Had they been born in England, in all probability they would have remained rail-splitter and tailor to the end of their days. But this is one of our noble Constitution, which is the genius of Christianity, and the impartial guardian of the rights of all. took these men from the plough and the bench, cherished their self-respect and self-reliance, and made them what they are. I deem it peculiarly fortunate, now, when the eyes of the whole world are upon us, and when thoughtful men everywhere are making our institutions and form of Government a subject of profound study, that two persons as humble as Lincoln and Johnson should be presented to their countrymen as candidates for the highest office in their gift. It shows to the world that the basest of all conditions in which a man realizes in its government the Bible idea of man, and where the road to the highest honor, and position, lies open to every man's son. On this account, and for a thousand other reasons that might be given, I trust the American people will ratify the nominations made in Baltimore, and thus will open to the world a significant fact in the history of this country that two men, who, at their birth, were ground into the condition of poverty and ignorance by the iron heel of Slave Power, should have been selected by Divine Providence and the American people as the instruments of wreaking this terrible judgment upon that Power, or by giving the finishing blow to its existence. It would be Moses and Aaron over again, leading their oppressed white brethren of the south from the house of bondage, through the Red Sea of difficulties into the land promised to their fathers.

The other National Convention met at Chicago. The platform they adopted was dictated by the rebel emissaries of Jeff. Davis, who came to Canada, and there held conferences with the leaders of the Northern Democratic party. The platform is clearly in the interests of the rebellion. It proposes an armistice—a cessation of hostilities, a raising of the blockade, and a convention, to make peace, and declares the war for the Union a failure. The platform itself, and the avowed opinions of those who support it, sustain it. We have no doubt on the mind that the plan is to agree eventually to a division of the Republic, blindly ignoring all the bloody consequences that must inevitably ensue from such a suicidal step. It is hailed all along the rebel lines, and at Richmond, as the token of their success. Argument, I doubt, has the power to change the views of men who have no higher principle than that which can create armies and navies out of nothing, that fight battles above the clouds, as at Lookout Mountain, and do things generally on a large scale. Mark it!

Then also took place that great event which I call the *transmigration of souls*, from the Democratic party into the party of the Union and the Constitution, which has continued ever since, leaving behind nothing but the *remains*, which call loudly for burial. It would give me great pleasure, if time allowed, to exhibit to this audience that bright galaxy of names in the army, the navy, and in civil life, of men, who, seeing that the Democratic party had entirely deserted and repudiated its once glorious and distinctive principles, and degenerated into the ignoble condition of handmaid to the Slaveocracy, left the organization in disgust, and identified themselves with the defenders of the Constitution and Laws.

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No sooner was the slaveholders an *aristocracy*, who, by owning immense bodies of land, and supplying the markets of the world with their staple production, should have vast revenues of wealth out of the unpaid labor of their slaves. Separated from the bosoms of England and of France by only 3,000 miles of ocean, and producing a staple at once the best and cheapest in the world, no wonder the idea took possession and gained sentiment that Cotton was king, who was bound to rule the British and the French, as well as the Northern States of the Union. Hence arose the scheme of a dissolution of this Government and the founding of an aristocracy with Cotton as King and Chief Pontiff, too, this sagacious politician tells us in his posthumous works, that he aimed himself to the "Democratic" party. Not that he had the least sympathy with the real principles of democracy, for there was a perfect antagonism between him and them, but he saw that this party was, and must be, in the very nature of the case, under one name or other, the strongest in the country, and with the ambition and impudence of a fallen angel he resolved by jugglery and chicanery to use the "Democracy" as Gibeonites, to do his menial work. The conspiracy strengthened itself during the entire public life of Calhoun. His successors were faithful to his teachings, and the scheme which in the days of Jackson and Benton was confined to the limits of South Carolina, spread over the entire South, and embraced "Democratic" politicians in most of the Northern States. The plan was ripe for execution in 1856, and would have been consummated had Fremont been chosen President. But Mr. Buchanan being elected they had four years more in which their men North and South, to perfect their plans. In 1860 the conspirators, by allowing the Democracy to unite on Douglas at the Charleston Convention, could have defeated the election of Mr. Lincoln. But they would not do it. They ordered one section of the "Democratic" Gibeonites to bow wool for Douglas at Charleston, and another part to draw water for Breckinridge at Baltimore, for the express purpose of securing Lincoln's election, and thus furnishing them with a pretext for firing the Southern heart, and bringing on the revolt. This was of a piece with the conduct of their representatives in Congress afterwards, when, had they voted, instead of sitting still in their seats, the Crittenden compromise resolutions, giving them all they asked, might have been carried. But they were resolved to break up the Government, and depending upon their faithful allies of the North, they crossed the Rubicon. Mr. Buchanan, who was deep in the councils of the traitors, spent the four years of his administration in preparing the way for the revolt. He sent our ships of war to the other side of the globe. He emptied the arsenals of the North, and sent their arms and ammunition in immense quantities South. Floyd, a Virginian defaulter, put his arms up to the elbows in the National Treasury as Secretary of War, and so did Jacob Thompson, as Secretary of the Interior. Cobb was the Judas entrusted by Mr. Buchanan with the public bag, and when the bag was emptied, so now was the credit of the nation as a borrower, although comparatively out of debt, that money could not be obtained by the Government at 12 per cent. interest. When I read the shameful history of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and see the cumulative evidence of his complicity with the traitors, I wonder that he is allowed to live—that he has not met the fate at the hands of an indignant and outraged people, which our British ancestors dealt out to that perjured knave and hypocrite Charles the First. The fact can only be explained in two ways—First, that the American people are a generous people, who, conscious of their ability to defeat the treason, allow the traitor to go his ways; or, secondly, that Almighty God has undertaken to punish him as he did Cain, by compelling him to live, and to stagger down to the grave under a consciousness of guilt, and under such a load of the world's scorn as would have driven him, if he were as decent a man as Judas Iscariot, to take a rope and go out and hang himself. Don't charge me with undue harshness. The enemies of my country are my enemies, and the enemies of all mankind. I have seen in foreign lands how humanity is ground into powder under the heel of the governing classes. By contrast I have learned the value of free government, and I have nothing but curses for the men who can find it in their hearts to overthrow this Government, and destroy the hopes of the world. Mr. Buchanan had it in his power to nip the rebellion in the bud. He could have averted the storm which has overwhelmed the country. So thought the preachers of the Revolution of 1776, and hence their pulpits, were places of thunder and lightning to the fories of that day, while they were centres of light and heat for those who loved liberty and their country. The demagogues of the present time, who play the part of lacqueys to the Rebellion, affect to be very much shocked at the profanation of introducing political themes into the pulpit. Although their lives show no reverence for religious institutions, they are very zealous for the honor of the sanctuary and the ministerial character. They are especially concerned and deeply exercised for the dignity of the pulpit, lest it be desecrated by the discussion of politics. Yet when Bishop Hopkins or Dr. Adams, or any of the rest of the Iscariot band, pervert the pulpit to the advocacy of Satanic politics, they are loud in their approval. For this whole class, whether ecclesiastics or politicians, I have the profoundest contempt.

The struggle through which we are now passing is only a continuation, after a long and ignobis truce, of the Revolutionary movement of 1776. The parties are the same, and the question is the same. Then, the colonies on the part of our heroic fathers was for the rights of human nature, and especially the right of the people to govern themselves by a constitution and laws of their own choosing. The ringleader of the present rebellion unblushingly admits that he and his fellow-traitors left the Government of the United States for the purpose of "getting rid of the rule of the majority." Then, the despots and governing classes of the old world sympathized with the British George and his Tory allies in their attempt to suppress democratic aspirations, and remanded the Colonists back to their bondage. Now, the same governing classes in Europe sympathise with the American Georges and their fellow conspirators North and South, in their insane effort to overthrow popular government, by declaring them in arms and seeking them in the all they ask. No man can doubt that the original purpose of the rebel leaders was to assume the reins of power at Washington City and the archives of the Government—plunder out Mr. Lincoln—proclaim Jefferson Davis President—disfranchise the masses and set up an aristocracy with Southern slaveholders and Northern millionaires as a nobility. But the angel of the Lord confused their plans as he did those of Nimrod and the King of Assyria, their Democratic allies of the North, paralyzed stricken at the wonderful uprising which ensued upon the attack on Fort Sumter, played into Lincoln's hands by defeating, for a time, the current of patriotic feeling which rolled over the land like a mighty river.

Yes, the issue is the same now as it was in 76. Is man capable of, and has he a right to self-government, or is it the will of God that the masses should be controlled by a minority called kings, nobles, aristocrats, or whatever else substituted, as is the style of European civilization? This is the question to be settled next month by the American people, not only for themselves, but in behalf of the whole world for the next hundred years. Because, if the nominee of the Chicago Platform is chosen to supplant the present Executive, it will be equivalent to a declaration of war with a host of people that can create armies and navies out of nothing, that fight battles above the clouds, as at Lookout Mountain, and do things generally on a large scale. Mark it!

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OCTOBER.

BY WILLS GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every Western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to thy gaze!
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours—
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirits wearied power—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
My life's dear emblem's rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground;
And sighing, with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delight some moments shone,
They came in sephyrs from the west;
They bore the woodlark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Through Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm o'er mountain, glen and dale.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new;
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
E'en the last leaves in that bright wreath
Which hope about her forehead twines,
Till Grief's hot signs around it breathe,
Then pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and Care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION.—A few days since the denizens of Morgantown were startled by the whistle of a steamboat, and there was a general "skedaddle" to see the animal. She proved to be the "Oil Exchange," from Pittsburgh, and is, we learn, to run regularly between that point and New Geneva, making connection with the boats there for Pittsburgh. She is a swift running stern-wheeler, draws but little water, and will be a great convenience. Instead of going "round by Robin Hood's barn," to get to Pittsburgh, travelers from "headwaters" can come down the river by steamboat, having a pleasanter trip at less expense. This gives us steamboat navigation on the Monongahela for one hundred and ten miles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take depositions, acknowledgements &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

PAXTON PETROLEUM CO.,

The books of the above named Company are now open for subscription at the Banking House of JOHNSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street.

Persons wishing to invest in one of the most promising Oil Companies in the country would do well to call at once and examine maps and description, and satisfy themselves of the real value of the property. oct21-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oct20-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE BLOOD FARM AND OHIO PETROLEUM CO.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, [TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,] forthwith, to Mr. ILIA B. McVAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ROBERT P. KINEY, President.

oct19-6t

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Great Western Oil Company, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. B. CANFIELD, President.
E. S WARD, Secty and Treasurer.
C. BAILEY, Clerk.

Directors—John R. Canfield, Wm. Frew, Samuel McCreckart, Reese Owens, J. B. Anger, James Benney, Jr. oct7 1w

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth-st.
Secty and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 381 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep19-tf

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Rosa's coal-yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white and common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, so iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-Offices, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Allegheny city. se4

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, }
October 20th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 7, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oct21-1m

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, 31st of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
oct21 3tdatw

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 19th, 1864. }

A NELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

A NELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the first day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oct19 2w

MINCED MEAT.

100 barrels prepared Spiced Minced Meat;
500 firkens do do do;
2 0 cases Glass Jars do do;

The same excellent quality that we have furnished the trade the past 15 years. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20-10t-eod

CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES.

10,000 dozen in cans. 2 dozen each. Peaches put up in white sugar, the best brand in the United States. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20-10t-eod

PEACHES IN GLASS.

600 dozen Peaches in Glass Jars, a splendid article;
400 dozen Spiced Peaches. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20-10t-eod

CANNED MEATS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c.

Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal, roast lamb, roast turkey, roast chicken, sausage meat, beef and vegetables, beef soup, mutton soup, chicken soup, vegetable soup, green corn, green peas, asparagus, lobsters, salmon, oysters, clams, cranberries, condensed milk, cherries, pine apples, &c. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20-10t-eod

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Every description of Fireworks for exhibitions and night parades, comprising rockets, Roman candles, Bengola lights, colored fire, ship lights, torch lights colored, rosin torch lights to burn several hours, triangle wheels, mines, stars, mortars to throw shells filled with stars and gold rain. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20-10t-eod

GRAVEYARD NOTICE.

The Burying Ground on Stevenson street, known as "KERR'S BURYING GROUND," having been sold by the sheriff for a claim of the city for Paving Taxes, all persons having friends buried therein are requested to have them removed immediately without further notice. oct5-thm-1m

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD, in store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se22 No. 121 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON.

Last night of the celebrated comedian

YANKEE LOCKE,

who will appear in two pieces.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the new moral temperance drama, entitled

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

Joe Morgan.....McKee Rankin
Mr. Romaine.....F. Chippendale
Simon Slade.....J. Dickson
Mrs. Morgan.....Annie Eberlie

To conclude with

THE LOST HEIR.

Dr. Fly Pittsbusy.....Yankee Locke

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je9dty

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,219 09
Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$3?,000
Cash Capital.....200,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct3 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boulds, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. R. Thompson, Jr., Shinn, Weyman & Co., Wm. Thomas.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
jy19-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	JAS. L. RHODES
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK.
CHAS. S. FISHER,	JAS. B. VERNER,
Geo. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, JOHN D. McCORD,
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DUNN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
G. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. CLEARY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
E. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se2-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
MARCUS PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au6-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
se7

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
se15

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all outstanding and obligations will be met, and who only are authorized to collect the amounts due to the first of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our successor Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....H. P. BAKEWELL,
T. BAKEWELL.....R. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners. Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture Axes, Saws, Shovels, etc., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO.,"

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm. oct1-2w

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of H. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. se6-4t

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct14 1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID IRUS CAR WHEELS,
se17 319 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, & c. Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID K. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 1?0 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oc20-2m

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
25 dozen Brooms;
85 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAILEY,
oct9 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most favorable terms to country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hay & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
250,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
250,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
50,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jm1 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
20 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $1,000,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,500,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., are now prepared to offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WISEMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY,	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest with advantage, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20's per cent. Gold Bonds, of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy22

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se20 Office, 55 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY:

Dr. SPENCER respectfully announces, that in order to make himself more agreeable and pleasant for LADIES and CHILDREN, he has engaged the services of a Lady EXPRESSLY to assist in waiting upon ladies and children during Dental operations, who will always be in attendance at his office, Number 251 Penn street.

Dr. Spencer's establishment is pronounced by the many hundred dentists that have visited it during the last year, also by the Press and the whole dental fraternity, as being the largest and most complete in the United States. With this large and commodious Steam-Dental establishment, and in connection with Dr. Spencer's SUPERIOR SKILL in his profession, which is spread calls demonstrated by PERFECT SUCCESS, together with his LA DESSUS MONDE SAVANTE RAPOOTAHSYONG, it is no wonder why he is so successful, and now has the pleasure of receiving the visits of over ONE HUNDRED PATIENTS DAILY. Dr. Spencer has NINE FIRST CLASS ASSISTANTS from New York and Philadelphia always in attendance, thus enabling you prompt and immediate attention. He will make you as good a set of Teeth for from $12 to $15 as you can get in the City for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and he will warrant them to GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. No. 254 Penn street, is the place. Call and examine his stock of teeth, and select a set to suit yourself. Always from FIVE to EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of teeth on hand to select from. oct7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. R. BARNES,
oct6-1m Secretary.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
ap12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
J. B. SEYMOUR.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
oct 0,?11 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE.

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased; each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 15 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 190 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, at Fifth st. to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oct7-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences mostly in good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men, on the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west fronts, 42x24, with frame ell and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the land, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
aug6

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Presd. | J. R. MCCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 21, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s (ex. coup.)	102	102
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95 1-16	.....
Allegheny County 6s	70	.....
Pittsburgh 6s	76½	77
Connellsville 6s	83	83
Steubenville Scrip	.....	61
Lawrence County Bonds	.....	30
Allegheny Gas	32	.....
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance (part paid)	.....	14
Connellsville R. R. (interest)	.....	13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	15
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Allegheny and Manchester	.....	60
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	60	.....
Allegheny Bank	57	58
Lincoln	.....	28½
Dalzell Oil	.....	8½
Acme	.....	30
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	9	12
Columbia	75	78
Ohio Valley	.....	13½
Stella	99	99½
Federal	1.30	1¾
Horse Neck	.....	5
Fayette	.....	3
Fleming & Blood	.....	4 40
Cherry Run Central	.....	5½
Linden Mining	.....	5½
Phillips	6¾	7½
Oil Basin	.....	10¾
Allegheny Valley Oil	.....	7¾
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	9	9¾
Coal Bluffs Mining Company	.....	2

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 99 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sale.	Remarks.
100	Second National	—
50	Third National	—
100	Fourth National	—
50	Exchange	Div. May 5 per ct.
50	Citizens	" May 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	" Aug. 5 "
50	Allegheny	" July 5 "
50	Iron City	Div. July $1 50
50	Birmingham	" July $1 50
	RAILROAD.	
50	Allegheny Valley	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	Div. May 4 per ct.
100	Fort Wayne	" Oct. 2½ "
100	Cleveland	" April 4 "
100	Connellsville	No Div.
50	do (interest)	12½
50	Steubenville	11½
50	Charleroi	4
50	Hempfield	5
50	Bridge & Manch'ter	3
50	Birmingham	41½
50	Citizens	95
	GAS.	
50	Pittsburgh	80½
25	Allegheny	30
50	Birmingham	35½
	OIL COMPANIES.	
25	Loceco	Div. Aug. 12 per ct.
50	North American	7½
10	Dalzell	Div. Sept. 1 per ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	Div. Sept. 2 per ct.
50	Columbian	Div. Oct. 3 per ct.
5	Iron City	
2	Horse Neck	1 10
5	Stella	99
8	Federal	1.55
5	Acme	30
4	White's Creek	1
5	Fayette	3
5	Star	4
4	Fleming & Blood farm	4.10
10	Olmstead	.....
10	Rhoderick	.....
10	Phenix	.....
5	Phillips	Div. Oct. 2 per ct.
	Ohio Valley	1¾
	El Dorado	2.45
	Cherry Run Central	5¼
10	Densmore	9¼
10	Noble & Delamater	12½
5	Linden Oil Co	Div. Sept. 1 per ct.
	Ross Oil Co	Div. Sept. 2 per ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
60	Pipe & Grecian Bend	1.25
50	Monongahela Navigat'n	Div. July $2 50
	BONDS.	
	Allegheny County 6's	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 6's	do do
	do 7's	do do
	Allegheny City 6's	do do
	do 7's	do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 6's	do do
	do 20 mortg	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	do Feb'y and Aug.
	Steub. R.R. 6's	76
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	96½
	Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	89

FRIDAY, October 21—P. M.

There has been no material increase in the pressure for money, but there is a steady demand, and high rates seem to be no barrier in accepting loans; so many speculations are on hand in the shape of new stocks, which are now floating about like autumn leaves, that absorb all the spare capital on hand. We note to-day the sales of bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 83, the common stock at 12, and Columbia Oil stock at 76. Dalzell sold after the board at 8¾. The favorite dividend paying oil shares evince a feverishness in sympathy, probably, with gold. Dalzell fluctuates constantly; Phillips is firm with an advancing tendency; Allegheny and Pittsburgh, which was neglected for a long while, is now inquired for at about 9, and Oil Basin, hitherto not much known in the market, is now much sought after.

—At Philadelphia yesterday, the most important feature in the oil market was the rapid rise in Cornplanter stock, of which several thousand shares sold at from 6½ up to 7½. Information from one of the new wells of the Company reached that city stating flowing some three hundred and fifty barrels daily.

—The list of English failures contained in the printed advices is by no means complete. The *Journal of Commerce* says the private letters add many names to the catalogue, and the disasters have a wide spread connection. These troubles grow out of the madness of speculation, and are the result of a general and rapid decline in prices. But for the further inflation made here during the last six weeks a result somewhat similar must have occurred in our market. It is now expected that any further decline to take place here will be so gradual that holders of produce and merchandise may either prepare for it, or else by shifting their burdens, divide the risk, and spread the loss over the whole community. If gold continues to fall, stocks of all kinds of goods must go down with it, and unless great care is observed the same smashing up of things noticed in England will follow contraction and lower prices here. Vigorous efforts are quietly made to sustain gold by those holding large stocks of goods, produce, etc., as well as by the capitalists dealing in government and other loans. To aid them in this effort they have the heavy expenditures of the Government, which require a large amount of paper money, and also the activity of the speculators in gold, who endeavor to keep it fluctuating for the purpose of making money by the transactions. Those who have recently taken large lots of the 5-20 loan are watching the course of gold narrowly. The higher it runs the better their chance to sell at an advance on their bids. Patriotism, unfortunately, is not much when interest stands in the way.

—Those who wonder why it is that the Confederate loan in Europe is held in so much greater favor than the United States loans, may gather some light in the premises in the single fact that the stock of cotton reported on hand at Liverpool at the close of the last week in September, was 412,240 bales, against 192,940 bales at the same date last year, and 212,590 bales at the corresponding time in 1862. In the quarter from July 1 to October 1, the stock of cotton increased to the extent of 108,595 bales, while in the corresponding period of 1863 it decreased to the extent of 159,102 bales. This result has occurred with an average weekly delivery to the trade from Liverpool to September 30 this year of 31,140 bales, against 26,210 bales in the corresponding nine months of 1863, and 21,080 bales in the corresponding nine months of 1862. The base of the Confederate loan is cotton, a real, substantive commodity, which is seen to go forward in large supply, and which finds a ready market at high prices. Thus the risk in the bonds is materially lessened. The United States bonds are based only on the faith and general ability of the nation. The more effectual closing of the blockade, which is now being attempted towards the port of Wilmington, N. C., will probably tend very directly to the discredit of the rebel bonds.

—Our New Orleans exchanges are up to the 9th instant. They all concur in reporting trade extremely dull. Public sales had largely taken the place of private. The cotton trade appears to have fallen under the hammer of the auctioneer, and brings its present and late enormous prices in obedience to its demands. The message of Gov. Hahn to the Louisiana Legislature was attracting a good deal of attention. Discountenancing the idea that the people of the State had ever sanctioned the doctrine of secession, Gov. Hahn claims that Louisiana is now, in every legal and constitutional requisite, on a par with Massachusetts, New York, or Ohio. The report of the State Treasurer, epitomized in the message, shows that there is but little over eighteen thousand dollars currency in the General Fund, the remainder of the half million on the balance sheet representing uncurrent money of the Confederacy and uncurrent notes of the Bank of New Orleans. In connection with the small balance of currency, which the salaries of State officials will at once exhaust, the Governor reminds the Legislature that "the expenses of the late Constitutional Convention were very heavy," and adds that the legislators owe it to themselves and the people to practice the most rigid economy. In his suggestions regarding the state of the financial corporations, the Governor desires that the Legislature should be guided by a study of the interest of the people. That portion of the message indicated by the remark that some of the banks can become solvent by receiving possession of specie or cotton but longing to them and now within the rebel lines," will be read with interest.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, October 22, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have no improvement to notice in trade generally; dealers take hold very sparingly, purchasing sufficient to supply their present wants. The receipts of produce have been small, but sufficient to meet the wants of the market. Our rivers are falling. The Allegheny is too low for navigable purposes, whilst the Monongahela continues in fair order. Business on the latter river was dull; boat owners have to exercise considerable patience in waiting for a trip. The arrivals outside the regular packets include the Bertha, from Cincinnati, with only a moderate trip and the punctual Julia, from Zanesville, with a good trip as usual; she will return for that port to-day at 4 P. M. The packet for this day is the steamer Kate B. Porter; she will leave at the stated hour—passengers and shippers can rely on this. The Roanoke is bound for St. Louis this day without fail. The new steamer Iron City did not get off yesterday, but will out loose to-day without fail. The new steamer Glide No. 2 will load in after the Kate B. Porter. A number of boats that were due had not arrived when we left the landing. Among the transactions we note the following:

FLOUR—The market was inactive, the sales were few, merely to meet the wants of the home trade; the stock on hand is not large, holders are not disposed to give way, whilst buyers want lower prices, hence we have but few sales to note. Prices are unchanged; Extra sold at $9 75@10 00; Extra Family varied from $10 00@10 50; XXX at $11 00, the latter was only paid for fancied brands.

HOMINY—Is selling in a retail way at $12 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—The demand is improving, there being some inquiry for parcels for shipment. The current rates were $2 50@3 00, as per quality.

POTATOES—The demand is improving. We note sales of 75 bushels Neshannocks at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush; Jersey Sweet, sales of 12 bbls at $8 00@6 50.

CHESNUTS—The market at present contains an ample supply with a full amount of receipts. Sales of 90 bushels at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bush.

HAY—The market was unchanged. The demand keeps pace with the supply; there have been but few sales to record. Prices range from $37@42.

GRAIN—The market was not active. The views of sellers are such that one or the other must give way before large sales can be effected. Wheat—the receipts were limited which fact caused holders to ask a slight advance. Buyers did not meet them. Oats were steady with a good local demand. Sales of 700 bushels at depot at 83c. Sales of 500 bushels Corn in the city at 86@87c. Corn was quiet. The last sale we reported was at $1 50, first hands, and the usual advance from store. Barley—none coming in. It would command the following figures: Spring, 1 60; Fall, $1 65. Rye was nominal; no sales reported.

BUTTER—Was in steady request. The article offered ranged from 35c to 38c; fresh roll, 40@42c.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good demand for home purposes; sales 72 boxes W. R. at 28@29c.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was entirely local, as prices were unchanged we omit them.

SALT—The market was steady with further sales at $8 00.

RICE—Was in fair demand, with sales at 15c per lb.

DRIED BEEF—The market is becoming bare; we note small sales at 25c per lb.

GROCERIES—The market for some days past was not very active; dealers took hold sparingly. The stock on hand is not large, but sufficient for all present demands. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

PITTSBURGH Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 22, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb.
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ½ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
2 to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
2 to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	10¼
1½ inch	10½
1 and 1¼	11½
⅞ inch	12½
¾ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅜ and 9-16 inch	9
2⅛ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3 10 inch	8¾	½ inch	9½
⅞ to 1 inch	9¼	7-16 inch	9¾
¾, ⅞ and 15 inch	9¼	9-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	¼ inch	9¼
⅞ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9½
⅞ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	12

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Floor Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ½ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¾
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	24 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7-16 Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg of, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 22, 1864.

The Pig Iron market has been inactive for some time past. The sales made were unusually small; some lots were disposed of; the terms were withheld; one parcel of several hundred tons was disposed of, the prices to be governed by the rates current for the same brand on the first day of December—advances were made on this lot. The only changes in the "Pig Iron" market is rather more firmness on the part of holders. There is, however but little iron changing hands. The only sales reported with the prices were as follows:

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

30	tons, L. S. Charcoal	$80 cash, 4 mos
50	" Coal-smelted, low grade 60	" "
50	" Foundry from native ore 60	" "
50	" Hanging Rock Forge 78	" 60 days

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 22, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do do	6 00
India do	12 00	India do do	6 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 22, 1864.

The demand was, fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₱ lb. cash.....65
Yellow Metal ₱ lb. cash.....65
Ingots, ₱ lb. cash.....50@54
Copper Bottoms.....
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash.....80

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 22, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was not very active; buyers seem to be holding off at present to see what turn the Gold market will take; at present writing it was very unsettled. The receipts of crude for the past few days foot up to 4101 barrels. The principle portion of this will pass direct East, being owned in that market. This leaves but a limited portion on hand to be disposed of. The river to Oil City is too low for steamers to reach that point. They have all hauled off until we have a rise of water. From the wells we learn that holders had further advanced the figures. This, too, in the face of a dull European market and a decline in the Gold market, is, to say the least, exhibiting a strong faith that the market will soon recover. Sales were made on the Creek at $8 50@9, according to the location of the well. The stock on hand at the wells is not large. The market was not active; buyers seemed sluggish; they did not take hold with that freedom that so often characterize their operations. The fact is, they are waiting to see if lower figures don't rule in the course of a day or two; at all events the sales seem to be pretty well over for the week. The market was about a stand-still. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The market was not active, there being slight difference between the views of buyers and sellers. The following is all that came under our notice:—800 bbls, bulk, at 27c; 52 bbls 38c, bbls returned; 1,000 bbls do 32c; same conditions; 1,000 bbls do, to go out of the market, at 32c; 212 do 28c, bbls to be returned.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive, buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present figures; on the other hand holders are not anxious to force sales, having an abiding faith that prices at least hold its own. Bonded oil is most fancied. A sale of 1,000 bbls was made on Wednesday of bonded, deliverable in New York between the 1st and 15th of November, buyers' option, at 66c. In our market the rates were nominal at 55@57c.

NAPTHA—Was not much enquired for. The last sale we reported was at 37c for free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	796
J. Gallagher	13
W. H. Byrum	402
R. Ashworth	2190
Fisher & Brother	700
Total	4101

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Messrs Waring & King, 145 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

M M Knox, 52 barrels refined, for New York.

McMillen & Co, 70 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 barrels refined, for Baltimore.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 40	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
12x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
25x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
11x18 to 14x22	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 30x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 30x46	30 00	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 22.

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—11x15	24 50
I-X—12x12	29 50
I-C—11x19	25 00
I-X—12x20	30 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	20c	Speiter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

October 22, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	46@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Oct., 22, 1864.

The market during the week was dull with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13 @14
Dry Flint Hides	24 @—

Toledo Produce Market.

October 19.

In our market this forenoon wheat was in moderate demand, and about 25,000 bu changed hands, at an advance of 2@3c on yesterday's closing prices; but shortly after noon a report from New York caused the market to close dull at 1@2c below yesterday's rates. The demand for flour was quite limited, and the sales were light; the views of holders are far above those which are restricting transactions to a small extent. Corn was steady at asking prices of yesterday P. M. Oats quiet, five in moderate demand, at a decline of 3c. Nothing done in barley.

Flour—Fine, $6 50@7 00; Superfine, $7 25@7 50; Extra, $8 00@8 25; Double Extra and Fancy, $8 50@10 50. Rye—Sour, $8 00.

Sales of 100 bbls "Castalia" at $11 00; 100 bbls of "White Lily" at $10 50; 200 bbls "Favorite" at $10; 200 bbls XXX, from amber wheat, at $9 00.

Wheat—Receipts of 1,800 bu No. 1 mixed at $1 27; 4,000 bu No. 1 do at $1 26.

Oats—Market steady; we quote nominally 90c.

Rye—Sales of 700 bu and 200 bu at $1 25.

Seed—Market quiet; good parcels would bring $1 50@2 00.

Seeds—Clover, nominally $8 50@9 00; Timothy $4 00; Flax, $2 00@2 10.

Shipments of Flour and Grain from Chicago.

The shipments for the week ending on the 17th inst. were as follows:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush
By Railroad	3,064	1,053		45,462
Buffalo	16,814	25,520	79,000	442,425
Oswego		15,869	14,200	52,950
Ogdensburg	910	280		
Other ports	205	300	15,725	5,850
Pt. Colburne		15,150		
Port Sarnia	6,375		5,100	
Saganaw	254		6,200	
Kingston				
Goderich	2,814			
Collingwood			19,500	
Canal		4,422		
Total	30,466	291,675	129,725	546,087
Corresponding week 1863	72,466	471,175	184,650	278,975

Shipments of Produce from Milaukee.

The following table exhibits the shipments of flour and grain for the week and since January 1, compared with last year:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.
To Buffalo	6,308	20,412	14,800	
To Oswego		27,600		
To Ogdensburg	2,555	5,000		
To Canada	4,105	49,625	375	
Other ports	295			
D. & M. Railway	152			90
Total	12,511	102,337	15,175	90
Since Jan. 1	361,800	7,085,983	569,564	167,213
Cor. time '61	490,324	1,564,5 3	623,328	714,262

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 20.

16 hhds Mason county Leaf, Lugs and Trash, as follows: 1 at $7 75; 2 at $9@9 75; 1 at $12; 1 at $14; 2 at $15 50@15 85; 1 at $16; 1 at $18 25; 1 at $19 00; 1 at $20; 1 at $21 25; 1 at $22 75; 1 at $23 60; 1 at $24, 1 at 25.

SALES AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 40 hhds and 20 bxs, viz: 9 hhds Ohio—3 at $5 75; 2 at $7 75; 1 at $8; 2 at $8 75; 1 at $9 25. 9 hhds Virginia—1 at $9; 2 at $9 50@10 25; 2 at $13; 1 at $18; 1 at $9 25; 1 at $22; 1 at $22 25. 14 hhds Mason county Leaf, Lugs and Trash—1 at $7 50; 12 at $9 50; 2 at $12@14 25; 1 at $16 50; 1 at $17 75; 2 at $18@19 25; 1 at $20 75; 1 at $22; 1 at $24 25. 8 hhds Mason Co. Leaf, on private sale, at $32 50. Receipts moderate.

Toledo Lumber Market.

October 19.

Lumber—1st Clear, $50; 2d Clear, $45; 3d Clear or Box, $40; Stock Boards, $26; Common Boards, $23; Culled Boards, $16; Fencing, $28; Cull Fencing, $16; Flooring Strips, $34, 2d do $44; Joist, Scantling and Timber, 18 feet and under, $28; A A 1 18-inch Sawed Shingles, 86 50. No. 1 16-inch Sawed Shingles, $5 50; Clear and Second Dressed Flooring $45; Common dressed Flooring, $28; Common Dressed Siding, $22; Second and Clear Dressed Siding, $26; Dressed Stock Common 12-inch, $28; Dressed Common Boards, $25; Lath, $4 50.

New Bedford Oil Market.

OCTOBER 17.

The market is extremely dull, and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending October 17:

	Sp. bbls.	Wh. bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Total for the week	650	12	600
Previously reported	63,925	66,893	608,900
From Jan. 1 to date	64,585	66,842	608,900
Same time last year	55,039	56,848	430,100

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 19.

The market was heavy and a shade lower this morning, but holders remained firm and refused bids on 21 hhds. Sales were confined to 9 hhds factory lugs, $7 60 to $10 25; 2 9 planters' $12@12 30; 4 common leaf, $13 50 to $16; 6 medium shipping do, $17 25 to $14; 1 good do at $8 25 and 1 good medium manufacturing at $20 75 per 100 lbs.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

The Iron market was steady with a fair demand for American and English at the following:

Common from store at $175 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.
Refined " " 190 " "

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R—80 bbls salt; W Gemmell, 5 bxs butter, 3 do eggs; W & D Rinehart, 28 bush carriage; M Hoffman 20 do corn; J Porter, 18 do do; R Stewart, 25 do do; Bingham & Co, 75 do do; J Kletzelvy, 18 bush apples; G Richey, 20 do do; J Herron, 20 do do; D Osborne, 30 do do; J A Thompson, 5 do do; M Pfeiffer, 19 do do; J Morrison, 15 do do; Brugaman, 30 do do; J Stewart, 8 sks scraps; D Leslie, 24 bush potatoes; J S Stewart, 20 do do, 3 do apples; W Kennedy, 30 do potatoes; W H Ross, 12 do do; R Stewart, 100 bush oats; J Fowler, 18 do turnips and onions; Mr Bright, 48 do wheat, 5 baskets turnips; Spencer, 10 bush apples; Hensby, 5 bbls do; J Evans, 16 bush do; J Black, 15 do do; C Neal, 18 do do; Klingensmith & Co., 6 pkgs butter.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R. Gregg & Clendening 100 bbls flour; J Gardner 100 do do; M Connolly 200 do do; D Wallace 100 do do; United States 1000 bayonets; Shomaker & Lang 100 bbls flour; A Smith 100 green hides; S Harbaugh & Co 27 sks wool; Spencer & McKay 300 bags barley; R Robinson 59 bdls paper; J H Ralston 50 green hides; Hussey, Wells & Co 15 bundles steel; Frank Bro.'s & Co 7 sks wool; J D Boyle 2 bxs; Godfrey & Clarke 29 sks rags.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Attebury, Reddick & Co, 220 barrels sand; J B Floyd & Co, 261 sacks oats; George Henderson, 1 bbl lubricator; Ewer H & Co, 100 sacks oats; R T Kennedy & Bro, 150 cags red wheat; Ziegler & Co 95 sacks barley; A Liepert, 101 barrels flour and 1 do eggs; Chas C Baisley, 40 boxes cheese; J B Canfield, 2 barrels apples.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 24 hhds tobacco, 397 bbls flour, 22 bbls eggs, 5 sks wool, 1 keg butter, 1 bbl saundries, 3 bbls apples; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour; Voeghtly & Kopp, 50 do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 7 bbls sweet potatoes, 2 bbls eggs, 7 do apples, 1 bbl butter, 2 bbls rags, 31 hides, 1 bbl sheep pelts, 1 coil rope; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 8 bbls seed, 2 do onions, 2 kegs butter, 13 sks rags; John Allen, 2 bbls apples; H Van Gorder, 2 tubs eggs; A Bradley, 2 stoves, 1 stove pipe; Hartley, Hancock & Co, 10 rolls leather; R R Bulger, 8 doz chairs, 1 do rockers; Hadley, Reckenshouser & Co, 2 do do, 1½ do do; J Milliken, 2 do cane seat rockers; J Brown, 5 bars steel; Owner, 11 pkgs household goods; J Rhodes, 41 abbls, 2 bf do; W E Richards, 5 bbls apples; C Ort, 127 oil bbls; W Patterson, 14 pkgs sundries.

Shipments of Produce from Toledo.

Shipments of flour and grain by Lake the past week have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To Buffalo	11,389	47,700	10,300
To Dunkirk	7,321	840	5,000
To Oswego		52,500	
To Ogdensburg	1,218		
To Pt. Huron			
	18,219	101,140	15,400

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—Immense hauls of mackerel continue to be taken in Halifax harbor and in the basin above. One day last week over eight hundred barrels were taken by half a dozen persons. The fish are large and fat and almost cover the surface of the water.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Bertha	Vanklirk	Cincinn ati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was scant five feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was cloudy, with indications of rain.

THE new steamer "Iron City" Captain Ross is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. She has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter, Capt. Porter, is the passenger packet this day for Parkersburg, Belleville, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth and Maysville. Passengers and shippers will bear this fact in mind. She will leave at 4 p. m., positively.

THE favorite passenger steamer "Julia," Capt. Wm. Coulson, leaves at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is a universal favorite with passengers and shippers. Of course that prince of good "fellows," J. C. McVay, will be found in the office.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson understands his duty and will see that passengers have the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

THE first class passenger steamer "Kate B. Porter," Captain Joseph H. Porter, is the first regular packet for Cincinnati. This boat was fitted up expressly for a packet between this port and Cincinnati. She offers superior accommodations to persons going that way. Capt. J. H. Porter will be found in the office. Passengers and shippers will bear this boat in mind.

THE passenger trade between this city and Cincinnati is steadily increasing. Latterly boats have left with all their state-rooms filled, and in view of this fact Capt. Anderson, of the packet Glide No. 3 is putting a new texas and a full length cabin in this fine boat. We noticed a large force of workmen engaged yesterday in making the necessary improvements. She will be ready to load in turn, and when completed will be one of the best packets in the trade. The packet line between this city and Cincinnati is bound to be a success, and we note this with pleasure. The boats are all first class. Those who have experienced and attentive commanders.

CINCINNATI.

Friday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is nine feet hence to Louisville and five feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. There is thirty-three inches and falling in the Cumberland. There is three feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with three feet from Oregon to the mouth.

There were no arrivals outside of the regular packets.

The Wm. But